#### Amusements.

CADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-The Old Homestead.

BROADWAY THEATRE 8 More than Queen.
CASINO 2-8:18 The Singing Girl.
RITERION THEATRE 2-8:15 Barbara Frietchie.
DALT'S THEATRE 2-8 The Song of the Sword.
EDEN MUSEE 9 a. n. to 11 p. m.—waxworks, Grand
Concert and Chematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE 2:15 8:20 The Tyranny of Tears.
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2-8 Becky Sharp.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE 2-8 The Dairy
Farm.

N. THEATRE 2-8:10—The Only Way.
K. THEATRE 2-8 Sherlock Holmes.
OPERA HOUSE 2-8-Mile Fift.
RSTEIN'S VICTORIA - 2:15 - 8:20 - Rogers
ers in Well Street. PLACE THEATRE-2-Wilhelm Tell-8-Das

KEITH'S.—Continuous Performence, KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2.—S.—Robespiers. KOSTER & HIAL'S.—S.—Acound New York. LYCEUM THEATRE—2.—S.33.—Miss Hobbs. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2.—S.30.—The Girl in the MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8-My Friend from India NEW-YORK THEATRE-2-8-In Gay Pares-Vaude-

PASTOR'S Continuous Performance. WALLACK'S 2 15 S 30 A Rich Man's Son

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#### Business Sonces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1809.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A pigeon post message from General White reported the continuance of the bombardment of Ladysmith, without serious harm to the garrison; the camp was being strengthened, and the supply of provisions was ample; another transport, the Moor, arrived at Cape Town, bringing troops of Buller's army corps; more transports left Liverpool and Queenstown with troops for South Africa. —— Active operations by the American commanders in Luzon continue, the rebels being steadily driven into a smaller territory, losing many men; a detailed account of the landing of Wheaton's expedition account of the landing of Wheaton's expedition at Dagupan was brought to Manila by a war-ghip. — Joseph H. Choate, the American Am-bassador, was the chief guest of the Walter Scott Club at Edinburgh; in his address he re-ferred to the friendship existing between Great Britain and America. — Disorderly scenes continued to mark the session of the Senate High Court in Paris, trying the conspiracy cases. — The Cup challenger Shamrock, in tow of the yacht Erin, passed Fayal, Azore Islands. — General Paredes, a former officer in ex-President Andrade's army, refused to conany proposal for the surrender of Puerto

DOMESTIC.—The Industrial Commission resumed its investigation of trusts. —— Two hundred men of the 43d Infantry, at Burlington, Vt., deserted; the regiment is to start for Manila on Monday. — Assemblyman Lewis, of Rochester, held a conference with the Governor regarding the introduction of a bill to repeal the Marton law. — Attorney General Dayles the Horton law. — Attorney General Davies appointed Job E. Hedges to take charge of the prosecution of election cases in New-York. — The Cabinet discussed the question of bond purchases by the Government, and it was decided not to take such action, at least for the d not to Goebel's plan to throw out votes in the canvass falls.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and active. ——
The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided to reduce the Rapid Transit bond from \$14,000,000 to \$5,000,000. —— Recorder Goff refused to try the Molineux case unless counsel on both sides were agreed that it should be tried before him. — It was announced that the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America had completed its incorporation by filing papers at Trenton. — Herman Warsza-wiak, the converted Jewish missionary, was

THE WEATHER - Forecast for to-day: Fair. followed by rain in the evening. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 54.

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS IMPROVING. This has been an auspicious week for rapid transit. On Tuesday the constitutional amendment separating city and county debts, and thereby increasing the municipality's borrowing power from about \$22,000,000 to more than \$50,000,000, was ratified at the polls and became a part of the organic law. Yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court acceded to the joint request of the Rapid Transit Commission and the municipal authorities and reduced the bond to be exacted from the contractor for the underground roads from \$14,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The passage of the amendment was indispensable, for without it the city could not have given its credit to the undertaking, or at least it was officially declared to be indispensable, which practically amounts to the same thing. A modification of the Court's previous decision respecting the bond was exceedingly important and perhaps absolutely necessary, for the heavy security originally required would have narrowed the field of competition and might have prevented the Commission from disposing of the franchise. In conjunction the two incidents remove the most serious obstacles and afford substantial reason for believing that the actual work of building tunnel roads will not be delayed much longer. That is evidently the expectation of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, who have never been so sanguine as many of their fellow citizens, and the municipal authorities appear to be of the same opinion.

Justice Van Brunt's dissenting opinion is, of the community will gladly accept the decision of his colleagues as a sound as well as a helpful determination of the matter. The important fact is to be remembered that the situation has build the underground roads in sections, so that to be an ample security for what the city will have at risk at any one time. With due deference to the contrary view expressed in the dissenting opinion we are constrained to believe that the sagacious men of affairs who constitute the Rapid Transit Commission are compe tent and trustworthy judges of what the public safety and welfare require. It is possible, moreover, to trace in the several decisions of the Ap pellate Division relating to the bond a growing disposition to consider the fact that the Rapid Transit act explicitly empowers the Commission to fix the amount of the security and seems to make its authority in that particular absolute and exclusive. The Court's first decision was construed as requiring a bond of \$15,000,000 continuing for the whole period of the lease. A subsequent decision, responsive to the representations of the Commission, determined that \$14,000,000 of that amount should be conditioned

sion's views by reducing the bond to \$5,000,000. against him and at once terminate his political and that security is officially regarded as suffi- career, and with it the hope of his projected reclent and satisfactory.

rapid transit if the Tammany government remained hostile to the enterprise. In that case means could doubtless still be found to make the franchise unattractive to capitalists and tie the project up at least during the life of the present administration. But there is much evidence to show that Tammany's belated zeal is genuine. A natural explanation of a somewhat sudden change of attitude is that Tammany is at last convinced on the one hand that the public demand for underground roads is too strong to be longer resisted with safety, and on the other that the franchise will find a purchaser who will be easily convinced of the advantage of giving many profitable sub-contracts to Tammany favorites. That is a question which the purchaser can decide for himself without risk to the taxpayers, for it should be remembered, though it is often forgotten, that what he obtains under the Rapid Transit act is the credit of the city, which will possess the original title that he will have to pay the interest on the bonds, whatever amount he uses, and furnish the money in annual percentages for their ultimate redemption. His natural object, therefore, will be to build the roads as economically as possible; but if he thinks it wise and prudent to grease the way to a greater or less extent, that is his own affair and he will do it at his own

There has been much talk about a Tammany raid upon the treasury to the extent of \$30,000,000, but such ideas proceed from ignorance and are ridiculous. So far at least as the security of the public is concerned the Rapid Transit act was skilfully drawn, and there is great cause for rejoicing in the prospect that its purpose will be accomplished in the near future.

#### THE VALUE OF TUTUILA.

Tutuila, then, is to be added to the possessions of the United States. That, at any rate, is what our partners in Samoa desire and expect. The Government of the United States is yet to be heard on the matter, and it is just as well not to try to anticipate its decision. This, however, may pretty safely be taken as granted, that if Samoa shall be partitioned at least nothing less than Tutulia and the islets at the east thereof will fall to our share. There will be objections raised to such partition, some of them worthy of consideration, but it seems doubtful if they will outweigh or come anywhere near to outweighing the objections to the tripartite control which for years has been so costly and so prolific a source of trouble. It will be a relief to get rid of that "foreign entanglement." And we have no doubt that we shall get along with our German cousins as neighbors at a distance of fifty miles across seas rather more amicably than we have with them as political partners and rivals on the same islands.

In point of size and population Tutuila is not so great as to give us any cause to be puffed up over the possession of it. With an area of between fifty and sixty square miles and a population of less than four thousand, it would not make more than a township in one of our States. Neither would Gibraltar or Hong Kong make a very big spot on the map of Great Britain, yet they are highly prized. We shall find Tutuila likewise valuable far beyond the promise of its size. It is to be regarded strategically, and that not for military purposes solely, nor indeed chiefly, but with reference to the development of our lines of communication and commerce across the Pacific Ocean. In that view of the case Tutuila, with its fine harbor of Pago Pago, will be a possession of substantial im-

portance. We have hitherto spoken of the urgent desirability of laying a telegraphic cable across the Pacific from California by way of Hawaii, place us in communication with the entire Asian | Government in getting troops to South Africa. monwealths. It may be that such a system will prove sufficient for all purposes without a more direct line to New-Zealand and Australia. But if the latter shall ever be needed, then Tutulia | them any earlier the Transvasi would have dewill furnish an ideal midsea landing station, lying as it does almost exactly on the line from Honolulu to Auckland. And however that may States of America and the new United States of Australia there should be much commerce. There should be numerous lines of passenger and freight vessels from the one to the other. Such of these as are British will naturally go by way of Viti Levu, in the Fiji group. But such as are American—and that should mean most of them—

will naturally make the trip by way of Tutuila. It has often been remarked that steam and electricity are vastly lessening space. The same thing is being done by the acquisition and improvement of these outlying stations. Once the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean-more than twice the width of the Atlantic-was deemed an almost insuperable barrier to intimacy between the nations dwelling on its opposite shores. Today the Pacific does not require on any important line of travel as long a run between ports as does the Atlantic. That is literally true. A vessel setting out from San Francisco for any port of Asia or Australasia will not have to run as far without entering a coaling port as the distance from Sandy Hook to Fastnet. From San Francisco to Honolulu is only 2,089 miles, thence to Pago Pago 2,263 and thence to Auckland 1,600, or to Sydney 2,354 miles. It is as stepping stones for thus breaking up a long stride into short and easy and safe steps that these islands of the sea are greatly to be prized. And few of them are thus to be more highly prized than Tutuila.

## WORK FOR THE MAZET COMMITTEE

Now that the election is over the Mazet Committee and its counsel can resume their work without having to shape their actions with a view to political possibilities. In doing so one of the first problems presented to them will be cordial and sympathetic relations with the the question of calling Mr. Platt. Whatever course, entitled to respectful consideration, but reasons political may have prompted them to Powers are now on better terms all around than spare him before are not operative now, and the ever before. Such an assurance as this last is, logical necessity of his testimony is still apparent. The evidence before the Mazet Committee | great good to the three nations immediately conrevealed the existence of several combinations | cerned, but equally of permanence to the peace materially changed. The present intention is to of Republican politicians close to Mr. Platt for reaping financial profit from enterprises requira bond to the amount of \$5,000,000 would seem | ing the favor of political powers. Some of these combinations were in partnership with Tammany, notably so in the case of Ramapo, the Blackwell's Island bridge scheme and the telephone monopoly. There was reason to believe that these men received from Mr. Platt at Al- Of course, there is much popular speculation bany the privileges with which they were enabled to deal with Tammany. Under such circumstances Mr. Platt's duty is clear, to vindicate himself from such charges, vindicate his party organization leaders from suspicion of business partnership with Tammany, and save view," not to mention others in other publica-New-York from all danger of the consummation of water, bridge and telephone jobs by thoroughly exposing everything connected with

these different politico-business enterprises. Of course, Mr. Platt ought to have taken the stand before election and relieved Mr. Mazet from the burden which defeated him. Since he did not, Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss are now in a position of independence. Probably Mr. Mazet believed that if he put Mr. Platt on the stand

the Court yielded still further to the Commis- against his will the organization would turn forms. He trusted that Mr. Platt could save The adoption of the amendment and the ju- him and his plans for future legislation, and dicial concession would not clear the way to therefore bowed to his wishes. Now he finds himself a sacrifice. He has nothing to gain by further hesitancy to do his duty, and he has every incentive to win the respect of his fellow citizens by carrying his work of investigation honestly and impartially to completion in the few weeks yet remaining before his retirement. He still has time to show the public that, though ill advised as to the political wisdom of dealing with scandals involving his own party friends just before an election, he was not "cailed off" from their exposure. His earlier weakness may be excused as a mistake in tactics rather than a moral failure if he shows that he only postponed full investigation and did not abandon it. Mr. Moss, too, is now in position to insist upon

the examination of Mr. Platt much more earnestly than perhaps he felt was wise before election. It is well understood that he was deeply concerned to see a Republican Assembly chosen, and above all things anxious to get a report of his work before a body which would give remeto the roads and will never relinquish it, and dial legislation. Therefore he shrank from the responsibility of forcing Mr. Platt on the stand against his will. If Mr. Platt was innocent of all wrong we think this was a mistake, for in that case he would have helped rather than hurt the party as a whole, and most likely would have saved Mr. Mazet. Nevertheless Mr. Moss by such a course might have compelled the committee to take to the woods to avoid an unwelcome witness, and that would have disturbed his plans. Now, however, that danger is past. He is sure of a Republican Legislature. No election can be adversely affected by his action. The work he has already done is secure, and he is free to go on and do the full measure of his duty as an investigator. He has the power to issue subpoenas, and his committee does not dare to overrule him. Indeed, it is said that Mr. Fallows and the two Democratic members are in favor of calling Mr. Platt, and certainly, after having tasted the bitter fruits of protecting Mr. Platt from investigation, Mr. Mazet is not likely to break up the committee in protest. Neither is there any danger that Mr. Platt would care to confess resentment at being called by holding up at Albany the reforms which Mr. Moss wishes to secure. So on all sides he is perfectly safe in exercising his undoubted powers as counsel. We think the talk that he might not wish to do this through fear that appropriations for his compensation might be withheld does him a great injustice. No doubt his motives have been entirely disinterested and his actions founded on what he believed was expedient for the progress of reform. But he must now see that it is time to bring things to an issue. The Ramspo danger still threatens, and it is his duty to probe this and other threatened jobs to the bottom before the Mazet Committee goes out of

#### LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The British Prime Minister speaks always to some purpose and with the courage of his convictions. The other day he declared in Parliament his recognition of the necessity of taking the people into the confidence of their Government. On Thursday night he put that theory into practice-not, Indeed, by revealing any momentous State secrets, for there were none pertinent to the occasion to be revealed, but by discussing the gravest affairs of State in public with a frankness and, we may add, a directness and lucidity for which we shall scarcely find a parallel in the utterances of any other European Minister of equal rank. If we may not call Lord Salisbury "the one voice in Europe," we may account him a voice second to none in authority, and perhaps rivalled by none in clarity and certainty of tone. His speeches have, and that of Thursday night conspicuously had, the supreme quality of strenuous appeal to common sense. Witness, for example, his explanation of Wake and Guam to the Philippines. That would the apparent and much censured delay of the coast, and indeed with the Australasian com- It would have been impossible, he reminded his of the war, because if they had been sent there or if preparations had been made for sending clared and begun the war just so much the earlier. Every observant man knows that to be true and just, because the Transvaal's ultimabe, it is indisputable that Pago Pago will be a tum and declaration of war were made not in highly convenient port of call and refuge for answer to any demand of the British Governvessels plying on a at line. Between the United | ment, but solely because Great Britain was sending and preparing to send more troops to her Cape Colony. In like manner his declaration that Great Britain is going to carry the war through herself-first, because she will brook no intervention, and, second, because no other Government seriously thinks of intervening-must have the force of reason and justice to every judicious mind.

The topics of chief interest in Lord Salis bury's speech, however, at least to Americans, were those of Samoa and of South Africa after the war. Concerning the former he made plain the feature of the case which had already been anticipated in these columns, namely, that the bargain between Great Britain and Germany is one which is "agreeably pleasant and advantageous to both Powers." That, as he well says, is a very remarkable phenomenon, though not altogether unique. It is, moreover-and upon this point he lays especial stress-an indication that the relations between the two Powers are all that could be desired. When we connect with this the cordial words concerning the United States with which he prefaced his remarks upon Samoa we have a repetition and confirmation, by the highest authority in the world upon the subject, of the facts first proclaimed by our London correspondent, namely, that the approachment between Great Britain and the United States did not prevent nor defer but actually facilitated and hastened that between Great Britain and Germany; that the approachment between Great Britain and Germany has not neutralized nor impaired that be tween Great Britain and the United States; that as a result of the approachment between Great Britain and the United States the German Government also has sought and established more United States, and that, in brief, all three we need scarcely observe, significant not only of

and welfare of the world. On the subject of the disposition of South Africa after the war Lord Salisbury maintained an appropriate reserve. That obviously is not yet a matter for official announcement. Your hare is to be caught before he is cooked, no matter how sure you may be of catching him. upon it-more, perhaps, than of discussion of the progress of the war itself. Here, for example, are two leading articles upon it in the current "Fortnightly Review," one in "The Nineteenth Century" and one in "The National Retions. All that is proper enough. At any rate, it is inevitable. But it was not for the Prime Minister thus to talk, nor, we imagine, did any reasonable man desire or expect him thus to do. What he did say upon the subject was, however, unmistakable in purport. The settlement of South Africa's future will rest with Great Britain, and with her alone. The problem will be taken in hand in a manner befitting its gravity, and-if the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race

be sufficient to effect it-it will be finally dis- fably more serious than any that can arise posed of in the interest of peace, of justice, of good government and of advancing civilization. For that we may unhesitatingly trust the British Government, even as it trusts us in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

### THE FILIPINO TRINITY.

That was a highly interesting celebration which the Filipino insurgents had at Tarlac on October 29. Word of it comes here a trifle late to have its proper influence on our people in inducing them to rebuke the tyranny practised by the Washington Government on those struggling sons of liberty, but it reaches here just in time to remind us that our anti-imperialists, though they are without honor in their own country. yet have their graves kept green and their memory cherished in that fair land they sought to save from the curse of American sovereignty. The news that Tarlac has been holding a great demonstration, with processions, religious services and speeches by Aguinaldo and other officials, in honor of our own home grown antiimperialists must be like balm to the sufferers from last Tuesday's verdict in favor of expansion. It may convey a melancholy suggestion to some sensitive soul of witnessing his own funeral, but even a decent funeral must seem a sympathetic and kindly service to some

It was thoughtful in Aguinaldo to hold this celebration, and he did it in the nick of time. If he had waited a few days longer he might have had no friends here left to honor Since election they have begun to fold their tents like the Arabs, to suspend publication of their pamphlets, to accept anti-expansion as a dead issue, and line up for or against Bryan on the money question. If he had been a little later in his tribute the "Independencia" might have had difficulty in canonizing William J. Bryan, for beautiful as he is as a free silver saint, he is not thus as useful to Aguinaldo as an anti-expansion saint. But when the celebration was held Mr. Bryan was still a Lafayette of the Philippines, and the "Independencia" was able to declare: "Mr. Bryan should be "pictured in Filipino history with equal glory "with Dr. Rizal. Rizal, Bryan and Aguinaldo are the glorious trinity of our political redemp-

Isn't that beautiful? Mr. Bryan ought to appreciate that as being of the same glorious texture as his crown of thorns and cross of gold figure. To be in a Filipino trinity, and in the middle of it at that, is almost as good as being President. With Rizal on the one hand and Aguinaldo on the other, with all the Filipinos rapt in adoration, and with the American soldiers stamped under his feet as murderers, he has certainly reached the pinnacle of apotheosis! Far be it from us in any narrow spirit to begrudge him the incense of such adoration. Doubtless he deserves it. As a leader of the Aguinaldist party in the United States he certainly holds high rank. Yet we could wish that other faithful souls be not forgotten. There is Edward Atkinson. Aguinaldo owes him such a debt of gratitude that he should give him a place somewhere among the angelic host. He might at least be painted in one corner of the picture as a cherub holding his cook stove for a votive offering to the Fillpine trinity. Then shall be not have Gamaliel Bradford-a name only fit for a celestial be ing? Edward M. Shepard, too, would look sweet in wings. Gratitude to Mr. Bryan is all well and suitable. We should think less of Aguinaldo if he did not show it, but all the way from Boston to Omaha there are political

graves that call for his marking. Mr. Bryan is doubtless touched by Filipine gratitude, and yet to do him justice we do not believe he would wish to be the sole American pictured in the glory of Filipino history, but would gladly share the honor with-or even since the last election surrender it entirely toothers. "The Friend of Aguinaldo" is a title of distinction that has been too well earned not to be conferred specifically by the Filipino Washington on these others when he is disquite fair to lump them as the unk under one general monument. Let him give each by name his proper due. Then we shall not complain if Bryan's name leads all the rest and he shares with Aguinaldo himself membership in the Filipino Trinity.

## THE PROBLEM ABOUT CUBA.

The proposal to "establish a civil government in Cuba," which some Washington dispatches describe with much more freedom than definiteness, involves questions not easy to answer. It has just been officially decided, in a case concerning the revenue laws, that Cuba is legally a foreign country. It is held by Executive authority only, as any conquered territory would be. The definite expression of that authority is a military government. Whatever form Congress might establish or authorize, there appears to be no power, in the absence of any action by Congress, to set up any form of Executive control excepting one of an essentially military character. In harmony with this view it will be noticed that plans under consideration at Washington are described as intended to set up a government more or less Cuban in origin and character, but yet under the military control of the United States. Evidently no such experiment can test the Cuban capacity for self-government, or cast light upon the question whether the Cuban people, if left to themselves, can establish and maintain a government wholly to be depended upon in respect to International obligations upon which the United States is bound to insist, and in its freedom and equal justice worthy of protection by the

other man can be better qualified to speak, has given much information regarding the state of things in Cuba. The temper of his mind toward the Cubans may best be judged by a single pointed observation: "There is no more "lawlessness to-day in Cuba than anywhere "else. I never heard of a negro being burned "at the stake in Cuba, nor have I heard of any "lynching bees." Yet, with 80 per cent of the population illiterate, and the land owners still unable, for lack of money, to start up industries, he holds that "it will be a long time be "fore the Cubans are entirely fitted for self-"government." The process which he describes and evidently considers the only practicable one, involves civil organization by localities "under military supervision and aid," and he says: "The work of organizing a government "is going on as rapidly as may be. It will not "be long before the whole island will be cov "ered, and in every portion the Cubans will be "receiving lessons in a practical way." This seems an eminently reasonable plan, and, as outlined by the General, is doubtless his conception of purposes at Washington. But it differs very much from the various plans described in Washington dispatches as favored by some members of the Cabinet.

In the light of General Ludlow's statement it might be inferred that any speedy test of the capacity of the Cuban people for self-government would probably result in failure, or else in an application for appexation with immediate territorial rights and prospect of admission to Statehood. Americans need to be warned at the outset regarding all plans which tend in that direction. Before any essentially Spanish State can be brought into the Union, to exercise part of the governing power over 75,000,000 Americans, there will be a struggle reaching far below party lines, and incompar-

about "expansion." Whether the Cubans or the Filipinos are able to govern themselves is one question. Whether they are able to govern the United States or to contribute beneficially to the maintenance of those Anglo-Saxon ideas of government which have made this country what it is, the people are ready to answer without any delay or testing. After about fifty years of training and growth under free institutions New-Mexico has not yet been judged a desirable participant in the government of this Nation. Does anybody imagine that Cuba is more nearly qualified?

Hence it is not easy to believe that plans radically different from those described by General Ludlow are seriously considered by men whose opinions have weight. The slow and gradual development of self-governing processes in Cuba, with resulting education of the people in the meaning and results of such government, may possibly be opposed with more or less zeal, when Congress assembles, by some men who wanted the United States to "recognize" the non-existent Republic of Cuba eighteen months ago. But the Republican party has deserved its success by trusting the good sense and genuine patriotism of the American people, and it can well afford to trust them in this as in other matters. They will not favor a shotgun republic in Cuba nor the admission of Senators from Cuba to balance the votes of Senators from New-York and Pennsylvania.

### Now for rapid transit by rapid transit.

Horgan & Slattery are bankrupt, but that is all the more reason why they should secure Tammany jobs. Charity is one of the objects for which Tammany exists.

News comes from Albany that Assemblyman Lewis is prepared to press his bill to repeal the Horton act protecting professional pugilism, and with it the encouraging announcement that Governor Roosevelt will support his efforts. Other strong help will not be lacking, and though the prizefighting fraternity will doubtless try hard to retain the advantages the law gives them we do not believe they will succeed. There are many evidences that decent public opinion on this subject is becoming insistent, and if it is emphatically declared it must pre-

The Hon. Edward Murphy, of Troy, has not yet been heard from, but the Hon. David B. Hill, of Albany, has a twinkle in his eye.

The lack of police protection in the outlying districts of this city is getting to be a serious menace to our citizens. Is Chief Devery so busy protecting vice in the Tenderloin that he can give no attention to Richmond and The Bronx?

Mr. Croker has discovered that he has enough to do without bossing the State. The Democrats up the State seemed to have the same opinion last Tuesday.

It would be well for William Goebel to remember that the United States Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and that the rest of the country is not inclined to see Kentucky's government subverted by rebellion.

#### PERSONAL.

Archbishop Chapelle of New-Orleans will give a dinner this evening in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, who is visiting in that city.

'Mainly About People" says that there is a fund of grim sardonic humor about General Buller. When he was adjutant general in the Horse Guards a question was raised-its precise nature not matter-by the field marshal commanding It was in Ireland, and referred to headquarters. It was decided then by Builer (of course, speaking for the Duke of Cambridge) in a fashion that did not please this same field marshal who had brought it forward. He accordingly protested. The second answer was to uphold the first. "The decision was given." wrote Builer, "In accordance with the precedent established by my predecessor as adjutant general"—in other words, by the very field marshal who had been dissatisfied with it! in Ireland, and referred to headquarters.

A. F. Page, who died recently at Raleigh, N. C., tributing the honors of his court. It is not bequeathed to the Methodist Orphanage of that quite fair to lump them as the unknown dead city the Academy of Music (Raleigh's principal theatre), with the proviso that one-half the should go to his widow during her lifetime, property is worth \$20,000.

It is said in London that Lord Rosebery has become almost a hermit. He spends practically all his time at one of his country houses, and rarely visits London save on Sunday, when the great town is quiet. He seems to dread the roar and bustle of the city, and avoids it whenever pos-sible. Mentmore, where he spends the greater part of his time, is one of the most splendid and stately country houses in Great Britain.

Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, who was formerly president of the University of Rochester, is one of the regular staff of lecturers at Columbian University, Washington. This year he is giving before the senior class of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy a course of lectures on the "History of European Diplomacy and Treaties and European Diplomatists."

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has been nanimously elected lord rector of the University of Aberdeen. Lord Strathcona, who has been High mmissioner for Canada since 1896, gained his wealth and distinction as Donald Alexander Smith. He entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Com-pany at an early age, and was the last resident governor of that corporation in its existence as a governing body. He was created first Baron governing body. Strathcona in 1897.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY:

"The Kansas City Journal" says: "Carl Browne the whimsical son-in-law of 'General' Coxey, is touring Southern Kansas in a log cabin mounted on wheels. Wherever he goes he makes open air speeches to large crowds who gather to hear him discuss expansion. He is for expansion in its most radical sense, and declares that he would be glad to see the United States spread over the greater part of the earth's surface. If he can catch a group of old style Populists in his audience he arraigns them in a fashion as vigorous as it is original, and if he can drive them away from the meeting, amidst the laughter of the Republicans, he is

Burton—It's no use. I've tried to make up with Ferson, but it is evident that he is determined never to have anything more to do with me. Cottle—But you don't go at him in the right way, perhaps.
Burton—I praised his baby, and he didn't say a word in response.—(Boston Transcript.

T. D. Minton, a negro lawyer, has been evicted from the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, which is owned by the Presbyterians, because of Presbyterian Publication Board, has charge of the building, and is responsible for the eviction. As a result the African Methodist Episcopal Conference has adopted resolutions that the eviction was "an exhibition of race prejudice by men who are professedly exemplars of the Bible and its teachings. and that we deplore the act as un-Christianly and injurious to the prospects of the colored people of the community."

Her Glorious Claim.—"Well," said the theatrical manager, "what particular reason have you for believing that I ought to back you as a star? What have you done to attract public attention?"
"It isn't what I have done," the beautiful actress replied; "it is what I have not done that will give you an opportunity to advertise me. I claim to be the only member of our noble profession who has not gone into bankruptey with liabilities of over \$7,000 and nothing but 30 cents' worth of clothes as assets."—(Chicago Times-Herald.

A Philadelphia physician says that seven out of

ten automobilists occasionally suffer from a disease which he calls "wrong motor mania." "There are generally-I may say always-in an automobile three levers-one to steer with, one to go fast with and the other to stop short. And the victim, the poor sufferer, in this deadly crisis, forgets which is which in the matter of the levers, decides to guess, and pulls, naturally, the wrong one. That is why, in an acute attack of wrong lever mania, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, at Newport last summer, drove over a stone wall, up a flight of marble steps and through the stained glass windows of the music room of a friend. It is why Alfred Vanderbilt went swiftly in an automobile phaeton down one of the cliffs backward into the sea, and it is why Harry Lehr, in a petroleum T cart, completely demolished a greenhouse of glass. No, we have not yet found a remedy for the disease.

Maude—I was out bicycling with Fred Sprockett to-day. He's an awfully nice fellow. He actually called me a rosebud.

Edith—That was probably before you came to the big hill. When you had ridden up that you were probably quite blown.—(Boston Transcript.

Some years ago the present Lord Chancellor of England was cross examining a shrewd bucoite with

"They sometimes call you a Devonshire dump ling, don't they?" asked the genial advocate. "I believe they do," replied the witness.
"But you are not a Devonshire dumpling?"

The witness waited till the laughter occas by this inquiry subsided, then he slowly drawled "Hey, but if I hod been a doompling you lawye

'ud a' gobbled I up afore now! "He's looking for a wife," they said to her, pointedly.

"He would be an object of greater interest to me," she replied, with some asperity, "if he were looking for a single woman."—(Harper's Bazar,

"An Irish counsel," says "The Green Bag," having lost a case which had been tried before three judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer and the other two but indifferent able lawyer and the other two but indifferent, some of the other counsel chaffed him a good deal 'Well, now,' says he, 'who the devil could help it when there were a hundred judges on the bench?

Rapid Transit-I discovered that my bookkeeper was fooling away his time making a flying ma-

three.' 'By St. Patrick,' replied the counsel, 'there

"What did you do about it?"
"I taught him how to fly without a machine,"—
(Chicago Record.

was one and two ciphers."

A London paper says that a schoolmaster was recently giving a class of lads between nine and twelve years old a parsing lesson, and after meditating for a moment to think of a suitable sentence wrote on the blackboard the words, "The brave Boors shelled the British camp." To his amazement the class first broke out with hisses and then with one accord sang "God Save the Queen." When the amazed pedagogue had sufficiently re covered from his surprise to secure order he told the head boy to proceed with the parsing. sir, I can't parse that, because the Boers haven't got any business on our ground," replied the patriotic urchin, and to suit the tastes of his pupils the teacher was compelled to give them another sen-

short."
"I could stand that." said the liberal brother, "If
they were not so narrow."
"Even that might be overlooked," said the third,
a studious one, "but they are hopelessly shallow."
Then they voted to make a change.—(Brooklyn

IMPORTANT WORK FOR LORD PAUNCEFOTE. DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS AWAITING ACTION-THE AMBASSADOR RETURNS THANKS FOR COURTESIES SHOWN HIM.

Washington, Nov. 10 .- Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, accompanied by Gerald Lowther, the new First Secretary of the British Embassy, called on Secretary Hay to-day.

There is more than usual interest connected with the return of the British Ambassador at this time owing to recent moves in connection with China, and other topics in which this Government and Great Britain are more or less mutually concerned. The permanent delimitation of the Alaskan boundno definite plan has been put forward as yet, nor is there any present negotiation for the reassembling of the Anglo-American Commission

Mr. Lowther, who returns with the Ambassador has an extensive personal acquaintance with affairs in China and Japan which will be of advantage in questions relating to the Far East. He served in Japan until last year, and then travelled through China, studying the conditions which are now figuring so prominently in the diplomatic exchanges. ing so prominently in the diplomatic exchanges.

Lord Pauncefote has been greatly touched by
the many kind notices which have appeared in the
press of the United States on the subject of his
elevation to the peerage. He wishes to take the
earliest opportunity after his return to the United
States to express through The Associated Press
his grateful appreciation of the manner in which
not only those with whom he has been brought into
official and private relations, but the American
public generally, have received the news of the
nonor conferred on him. Lord Pauncefore wishes
also to convey by this channel to those to whom
he has not been able to offer his thanks personally
his cordial acknowledgments of their friendly sentiments and of the congratulations they have been
good enough to offer to him on this occasion.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE AT EDINBURGE.

HE MAKES AN ADDRESS AT THE BANQUET OF THE WALTER SCOTT CLUB Edinburgh, Nov. 10 .- Joseph H. Choate, the

the annual banquet of the Walter Scott Club this a cordial reference to "the friendship that seals England and America." In the course of a speech proposing the toast to literature, Mr. Choate said:

proposing the toast to literature, Mr. Choate said:

Truly your country and mine are connected by bonds of sympathy that were never stronger and closer than they are at this very hour. I can assure you that Lord Salisbury's generous and cordial words at the Lord Mayor's banquet yesterday will meet with a quick and hearty response beyond the Atlantic. It has been said by a great thinker that, "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war," and this ironclad friendship which now prevails between these two kindred nations is her latest and greatest victory. It means geace not merely between your country and mint, but among all the great nations of the earth, and it tends, by advancing civilization, to promote the welfare of the whole human race.

The remainder of the Ambassador's address was The remainder of the Ambassador's address was

devoted to a comparison between American and Scottish character, as illustrated in everyday life, and to a cellogy of Sir Walter Scott. Andrew Lang responded to a toast.

MRS. GARDINER NOT BURNED.

AN UNFOUNDED SCARE AT A STATEN ISLAND

Fire totally destroyed a two story frame building at Jewett and Water aves., Westerleigh, States Island, early yesterday morning. The flames were brought the fire companies from the Third District

brought the fire companies from the Third District to the scene, but their efforts were in vain. The house was owned by James C. Cole, of Johnstown, Penn., and the loss is placed at \$1,500.

After the fire had been extinguished it was learned that the house had been occupied by a Mrs. Gardiner, a caretaker. This led to a rumor that she had perished in the flames. The police began a search of the ruins, which lasted until late in the afternoon. Then one of the officers found a neighbor who saw Mrs. Gardiner leave the house early the preceding day. The police at once abandoned the search for the missing woman's body, believing that she is away visiting friends and will return.

DIED KNEELING AT HER BEDSIDE.

Kneeling upon the floor at her bedside, the only posture in which she could obtain relief from thronic asthma, Mrs. Annie Bills, forty-nine years old, was found dead yesterday morning. She a widow, and lived with her son at No. 25 Thompson-st., Stapleton, Staten Island. For years she son-st., Stapleton, Staten Island. For years she suffered so greatly with asthma that sleep was impossible, but by kneeling and resting her hand upon her bed her breathing became much less labored. When her son arose yesterday morning he called to his mother, and, receiving no reply, entered her room. He found her kneeling at the bedside, the position she had assumed when he parted with her the night before. Strangulation had probably caused death. Coroner Seaver will hold an inquest.

PRINCETON'S CLASS DAY COMMITTEES. Princeton, Nov. 10 .- Announcement was made this orning that the senior class committee election held yesterday resulted as follows:

Class Day Committee—L. L. Biddle, W. C. Booth, E. S. Burke, C. E. Burr, W. C. Carroll, T. C. Cloney, J. W. Converse, A. R. T. Hillebrand, F. W. Jarvis, F. W. Kafer, F. P. King, H. R. Lathrope, G. Lathrope, J. H. F. Moffatt, C. E. Otis, A. Poe, G. Ross, W. H. Watkins, P. Witherspoon and W. Van Buskirk, Memorial Committee—J. R. Dickson, C. A. Hastings, H. Hippie, W. C. McKee and W. F. Mountain, Class Ode Committee—L. B. De Witt, R. Knox and R. Oglesby, "Nassau Heraid" Committee—E. D. De Witt, E. E. Jones, J. A. White and H. S. Zimmerman.

RECEPTION FOR SWAMI VIVEKENANDA. The members of the Vodanta Society last evening gave for their leader, Swami Vivekenanda, a welcome and reception upon his return to this country from a visit in his native country, India. The reception was held at the society's rooms, No. 146 East Fifty-fifth-st., and consisted of addesses of welcome from several of the members and an address by Swami Vivekenanda. The Vodante Society is a religious sect, of which Vivekenanda is the leader. It was organised in this country in 1894, and at present consists of sixteen hundred members. In 1894 the leader represented his lowers in the Parliament of Religious held in 1895.